

U.S. PATENT APPLICATION

for

"DOCUMENT EXCHANGE"

by

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## "DOCUMENT EXCHANGE"

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

5        This application relates to information technology (IT) infrastructures and, specifically, to such infrastructures in the e-business environment.

#### Background Art

10        Business transactions between organizations often involve exchange of documents. Typically, documents have been moving across organizational boundaries by facsimile or by e-mail via networks such as the telephone and Internet. One example involves ordering and invoicing via direct e-mail between business partners. These methods of direct communications between business  
15 partners have improved over time in no small part thanks to the proliferation of e-commerce as well as advances in IT infrastructures as facilitators of e-commerce transactions. With such IT infrastructures, systems have been able to communicate and interact directly with each other.

However, in the distributed and diverse IT infrastructure environment of systems, applications and databases, each system creates, stores, and presents documents in its native format. Thus a problem arises of solving incompatibilities between  
5 systems and, in turn, between their native document formats.

One approach was adopted where, the documents are sent and received by each system in its native format where along the way transformation or mapping facilities resolve the incompatibility between such systems. This is illustrated in Fig. 1 where the incompatibility between the systems of business partners A and B is resolved by direct mapping from the native format of partner A's system to the native format of partner B's system, and vice versa.

However, the direct mapping imposes a significant maintenance burden because the mapping facilities will have to adapt to changes in the corresponding formats. Direct mapping is maintenance intensive in that the business rules have to be duplicated in each map for each partner. Namely, for an organization that does business with, say, 5 partners, each of  
20 which using its individual native document format, there will be 5 maps (each one having the duplicated business rules for the document source partner). And, in data mining, one cannot count

on particular data being at a desired place and time. In addition to data mining issues, it is also very difficult to apply a standard set of business logic if the same document is in several different forms based on the requirements of the receiver. Moreover, these approaches do not support scalability, flexibility and timeliness, nor do they provide load balancing. In this environment, flexibility is desired in terms of properly accommodating business-partner-specific rules and policies. And, scalability is desired not only in terms of improved performance and system capacity but also in terms of adding business partners to the system, and in a timely fashion. Accordingly there is a need for a better approach than the foregoing. The present invention addresses these and related issues.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention provides a method and system for exchanging documents in transactions between partners that use different document formats and apply distinct business rules. The partners are joined in an exchange network and are communicating with each other via a hub entity. This allows them to apply common trading and data warehousing processes without regard to their individual document formats. The documents are transformed

from one partner's native format to another partner's native format via an interim standard document to which a common process is applied. The common process applies partner-specific rules to the standard document.

5 Advantages of the invention will be understood by those skilled in the art, in part, from the description that follows. Advantages of the invention will be realized and attained from practice of the invention disclosed herein.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate several embodiments of the invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. Wherever convenient, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like elements.

Fig. 1 illustrates direct mapping between native formats.

Fig. 2 illustrates an implementation of the Document Exchange concept.

Fig. 3 shows internal components of the Document Exchange.

Fig. 4 illustrates Exchange configured as the three-tiered distributed application.

Figs. 5A and 5B are two parts of the flow diagram representing the purchase order process. (Note that the steps within shaded boxes represent one logical step such that if any one of the steps within the process fails all work done within that box will be rolled back to it's original state. Note also that the circled-X represents the cancellation of the order and triggers notification mechanisms.)

Fig. 6 shows the work that is done outside the process flow to complete the document exchange within the network of the hub entity (e.g., Amphire Exchange™ Network, where Amphire solutions, Inc. is the hub entity).

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to information technology (IT) infrastructures and, among others, to the problem of solving incompatibilities between systems and, in turn, between their native document formats. According to the aforementioned direct mapping approach the documents are sent and received by each system in its native format and along the way transformation or

mapping facilities resolve the incompatibility between such systems. Among others, a notable focus of the present invention is providing for the deficiencies of the direct mapping approach. The functional and architectural strategy of the present invention is realized by implementing a "document exchange" as illustrated in Fig. 2.

It is noted that the preferred embodiment of "document exchange" was developed by Amphire Solutions, Inc. of Boise, Idaho. Accordingly, in referring to the preferred embodiment of "document exchange" a reference is made in fact to "Amphire Exchange™" by Amphire Solutions, Inc. To simplify the discussion however, document exchange and Amphire Exchange™ may be hereafter referred to collectively as "Exchange".

To enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention, the description of the invention is presented herein in the context of a patent application and its requirements. Although the invention will be described in accordance with the shown embodiments, one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that there could be variations to the embodiments and those variations would be within the scope and spirit of the invention.

## Exchange Overview

As mentioned, the Exchange operates in the context of resolving incompatibility between systems and, in turn between their native document formats. Exchange permits business partners to send and receive documents, such as purchase orders or invoices, in their native formats. In facilitating the mapping between formats, Exchange accommodates business-partner-specific rules. In that regard, Exchange incorporates common business rules in a standard document format, but without affecting all mappings associated with existing formats when one of the mappings changes or when a new mapping is added. Thus, as illustrated in Fig. 2, Exchange can be interposed between business or trading partners (hereafter "partners") such that the standard document format is the interim format between any two document formats. In one embodiment, the Exchange 200 is installed in a system within the IT infrastructure of a business entity, such as Amphire Solutions, Inc., which serves as a hub or a center for all the documents exchanged between business partners. Such entity can be referred to herein as the "hub entity". Notably, the system of each partner, e.g. 102a, may have its own dedicated Exchange (not shown) that communicates via the Internet with Exchange 200 (referred to in Fig. 2 as the "Central



Exchange"). Moreover, the hub entity itself can be a partner, leveraging its system capacity.

As further illustrated in Fig. 2, when partner-a 102a sends a document 104a (e.g. purchase order, invoice, shipping label, etc.) intended for partner-b, that document is first transformed by the mapping facility 202a in the Exchange from its native format into the standard document format. In this case the mapping facility 202a operates to provide inbound mapping. For clarity, the transformed document 204 will be referred to as the "standard document". The standard document format is a more flexible format accommodating the common business rules. Then, assuming that it resides at the hub entity, the Exchange 200 applies the business rules and policies of the hub entity and partner-a to the standard document 204. The rules and policies are applied using a common process for business rules 206 which takes into account the partner-specific rule cases (1, 2,... n). That is, the Exchange employs the same common process 206 but with partner-specific rules. In the illustrated example, the next mapping facility 202b is employed in an outbound direction for converting the format of the resulting standard document into the native format of the document intended for partner-b. Although

not shown, this could apply to documents exchanged between any of the partners including partner-c and partner-d (102c&d).

Thus, as each new partner (e.g., 102d) joins the Exchange, what needs to be created is only the mapping between the native document format of that partner's system and the standard document format. All the other mappings between the native document format and the standard document format for previously joined partners are already present in the Exchange and need not change by reason of the new addition. For example, as the respective mappings between the native document format and standard document format for partner-a and partner-b already exists in the Exchange, such mappings need not change by the addition of a mapping between the native document format of partner-d's system and the standard document format. A document sent from partner-d to partner-a will undergo a transformation from partner-d's native document format using the newly added mapping, followed by application of rules at the Exchange and followed by transformation via the pre-existing mapping from the standard document format into partner-a's native document format. This approach avoids the mapping maintenance associated with direct mapping (as shown in Fig. 1) each time a new partner joins the system.

It is noted however, that mapping is document-type-specific. Namely, mapping is created for each document type. And, as long as partner-d intends to send the same document type, for which the mappings for partner-a and partner-b have already been created, such mappings can be reused in communications with partner-d. Conversely, if the document type to be exchanged is different, a new mapping for each partner will have to be created to accommodate for this particular document type. Obviously, in any particular industry the documents used are typical for that industry (e.g., for a supply chain the documents can be of the purchase order, invoice or any other type). Thus the mappings can be set for all the typical documents associated with that industry for each partner that joins the system.

For the purpose of creating the mappings, Exchange 200 is configured with a document exchange capability 300 that included a BizTalk server 302. Fig. 3 illustrated Exchange 200 in more detail. Preferably, the document exchange exists independently of the system front-end, and it enables exchange via HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol), SMTP (simple mail protocol), FTP (file transfer protocol), XML (extensible markup language) and EDI (electronic data interchange). It is noted that for EDI documents that are routed through the Exchange, custom post-processors and

pre-processors are preferably provided because of the unique way Exchange was designed. Indeed, any other Exchange that is based on the approach as described herein will require the same custom components in order to get around EDI issues.

5       The Biztalk server provides BizTalk utilities (also known as BizTalk tools). The BizTalk framework fosters a common XML message-transfer language to tie distributed and diverse systems. With XML as a platform-neutral data representation language businesses employing incompatible computer technologies can communicate and share data. The BizTalk framework guides the manner in which standard data structures (schema) are published in XML and the manner in which XML-based software and data integration can be achieved. Schema is used in defining the organization and structure of relational databases and object-oriented databases. The BizTalk framework is provided as a set of BizTalk tools to create and design XML definitions (akin to the  
10       aforementioned native document formats), map data from one definition to another and allow transfer of data from one database to another. BizTalk tools are provided to manage XML-  
15       based data exchange and transfer across diverse platforms and  
20       XML-based data flow over the Internet. Biztalk tools are further provided for document verification. BizTalk-based products, such

as BizTalk Server 2000™ by Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, WA, provide a set of development tools that allow creation of applications for performing the foregoing functions.

Hence, in the case of the present invention, the BizTalk tools and a high-level language or graphical tool can be used to define business rules and processes for each partner that joins the system. Then, the mappings (between the new partner's native document format and the standard document format) can be created by using the graphical tool in a drag-and-drop fashion. The resulting mappings are partner-specific rules driven. It is noted that when the hub entity participates also as a partner, mapping to the standard document format is not necessary (because this is its native format).

Once the mappings are created, they are stored for future use in the database (308, Fig. 3). Namely, as mentioned in conjunction with Fig. 2, document formatting is done by the mapping facilities (e.g., 202a) and calculations and validations (also facilitated by the BizTalk tools) are performed as part of the common process 206 that implements the business rules. As mentioned before, although the common process is similar for each document exchange, the business rules, process and policies for

each partner are different and the result is, therefore partner-specific.

In addition to the database for storing the mappings, which, as shown in Fig. 3, is referred to as the configuration database, the databases 308 include a work queue database and a tracking database. The configuration database defines how the documents are handled (including the mapping), where to send the documents and the like. The tracking database tracks the history of actual documents as they are handled by exchange. The work queue database holds a queue of tasks to be performed, e.g., documents to be handled (or processed).

It is noted that Exchange is preferably implemented as a set of physically separate servers that are integrated to form the Exchange functionality (shown in Fig. 3 by the arrows to document exchange). Each server embodies one or more functional entities. This configuration improves performance and scalability. Exchange services (preferably implemented as Amphire Exchange Service™) 306 is a set of custom integration services that share in or integrate these functional entities to provide the Exchange functionality. The Exchange services include user services, business services, deployment services and data services. The Exchange functionality will be described in more detail later.

Hence, as is further shown in Fig. 3, Exchange includes utility services such as FTP server, SMTP server and other libraries for data transport. The FTP server facilitates transfer of files over the Internet. Like the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP), which transfers web page display related files, and the simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP), which transfers e-mails, FTP is an application protocol that uses the TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/Internet protocol). In the present case, the FTP server is used to transfer files (or documents) to the Exchange for processing and communications with partners. (In general, FTP is used for regular document file exchanges and HTTP for "posting" documents over the web.)

It is important to note that, although the Exchange is preferably configured as an N-tiered distributed application, an N-tiered architecture is not critical to the operation of the Exchange. In an N-tiered architecture, N is typically and preferably greater than one. A configuration that is also typical although not necessary to the N-tiered architecture includes multiple distinct servers.

In one embodiment, the Exchange is configured as a 3-tiered distributed application, where its three layers are: the "user"

tier 402, the "business" tier 404 and the "data" tier 406. This embodiment is shown in Fig. 4. The platform for all the tiers is in this case the Windows 2000™ server platform (312 fig. 3) by the Microsoft Corp. It is further important to note that although the Exchange is designed on the Windows 2000™ Server platform, it is by no means limited to such platform. As implemented, this platform includes an Internet information server 314, the aforementioned SMTP server (as part of the utility services 304), ADO (ActiveX Data Objects) access, component services and queued components. Part of the data layer 406, ADO is an application program interface from the Microsoft Corp. that lets a programmer writing Windows applications to get access to a relational or non-relational database.

In the 3-tiered architecture the user tier includes the Internet information server 314 and user services 306a, and is tied to a web server. The Internet information server 314 allows dynamic building of active server pages (ASP, or ASP+). ASP allows a web site builder to dynamically build a web page by inserting in the web page queries to a relational database (such as the configuration database 308, Fig. 3). ASP+, a newer generation of ASP, allows separation of code and contents. The user services 306a (part of the Exchange services 306) include



in-process reference to intrinsic ASP objects (Response, Request), HTML (hypertext markup language) building service, and a service for preparing large forms for the business layer.

5 The user services employ COM+ (extended component object model) that offers an object-oriented programming architecture and a set of operating system services which provide a framework aimed at developing and supporting program component objects.

10 Indeed, in this embodiment the user services 306a in the user tier, the business services 306b, utility services 304 and deployment services 306c in the business tier, and the data services 306d in the data tier are all designed for employing COM+. (Note the these services have been developed by Amphire Solutions, Inc. Hence the trademark indications are provided in this document.)

15 The business tier includes the business services 306b (with customer object, order object, etc.) and utility services 304. The utility services 304 in one or more servers include FAX Wrapper services, SMTP SMPT Wrapper services, FTP Wrapper services, ad campaign Services, ad report services and  
20 deployment services (for automated building of applications). In general, a wrapper is data that precedes or frames the main data or a program (or script) that sets the stage for successfully running another program. In the context of databases, a wrapper

can be used to determine who has access to data that is wrapped. In the context of the Internet, "http://" and "ftp://" are at times described as wrappers for Internet addresses or uniform resource locators (URLs) that follow.

5       The data tier includes the data services optimized by return type (string, integer, etc...), application support for multiple data sources, native support for XML-based mobile or hand-held development (e.g., PocketPC™/Palm™), and built in cache-on-demand (Shared Property Manager).

10       As will be described in more detail below, the functionality of Exchange in the shown embodiment is a combination of these three tiers.

#### **Exchange Functionality Illustrated by a Purchase Order Process**

15       As outlined, the technology that fashions the Exchange for dynamic business-to-business integration services spans across applications, platforms, and businesses, over the Internet. In one instance, Exchange is fashioned with functionality for handling the procurement of goods using a purchase order process. The discussion below demonstrates the functionality of  
20   Exchange in this context.



are trading partners in the hub entity's network, i.e., the Exchange Network™).

In this example, the distributor sends XML-based purchase orders and receives purchase order acknowledgments, and ASNs as fixed-length flat files. The supplier receives and sends all its documents via EDI through their EDI VAN (value added network, i.e., a local, regional, or global network on which trading partners are enabled to share data over high bandwidth connection. Exchange allows these two trading partners to exchange documents without worrying about the individual native format each of them is using. At the same time, Exchange allows this process to be scalable and repeatable in that it enables other trading partners to join the Exchange Network™ and make use of the pre-existing mapping facilities for exchanging documents with existing partners. Namely, as mentioned before, Exchange allows trading partners to join the Exchange Network™ without the need to re-create or update existing mapping facilities for a particular type of document (e.g., purchase order or the like). In addition, Exchange provides document tracking, reliable processing, order validation, and recovery mechanisms.

The purchase order process consists of steps and decisions that occur during the lifetime of the transaction, all of which

work together to achieve the goals mentioned in the introduction. Figs. 5A and 5B are two parts of the flow diagram representing the purchase order process. Note that the steps within the gray boxes represent one logical step such that if any one of the steps within the process fails all work done within the gray box will be rolled back to it's original state. Note also that the circled-X represents the cancellation of the order and triggers notification mechanisms.

In addition, note that "agreement(s)" define the business rules that determine how the trading partners send and receive documents. Agreements define also the format for such documents.

While the purchase order process as described herein is central to the proposed approach for handling transactions involving procurement of goods, it does not represent the entire solution. The other part of this solution, shown in Fig. 6, includes the work that is done outside that process to complete the document exchange within Exchange Network™, the network of the hub entity (e.g., Amphire Exchange Network™). This part includes the path a document takes between the source and destination systems. For example, an incoming message (612) from a partner is first processed by the BizTalk messaging services (via 614, 616...) before it then goes through the business process (via 618, 620, 622...).

As shown in Figs. 5A and 5B, the purchase order process includes steps as hereafter outlined.

Receive original purchase order from buyer (DISTRIBUTOR) - 502

To start this process, file receive locations exist for trading partners (in this example, distributors) at which purchase orders can be 'dropped off' (or placed). Such locations are password protected so that only trading partners that provide the correct identity with the documents they send can place files at such location. Once placed, the file is picked up, validated against the distributor's agreement, and mapped to the hub entity's standard purchase order format. After transforming the document into this common (standard) format, it is sent to a reliable message queue that is monitored by a process that will kick off a new purchase order schedule (process). While the distributor uses a file receive location as a drop point, other mechanisms are available and are often preferred over FTP.

Start new purchase order processes if this document contains multiple purchase orders - 504

The purchase order process can handle multiple documents within a master document. If more than one purchase order exists within the document, they are extracted out and put individually

into the message queue that starts a new purchase order process per document 506 (see work queue database 308 in Fig. 3).

Record purchase order information to database - 508a

Information about the document is tracked in two places.

5 First, information about the way a document is routed within the Exchange Network™ is recorded to allow tracking the document by internal processes. Second, information in the document that is specific to the purchase order is recorded in the order database where it can be viewed by other applications, such as the Community application (preferably the one known as the Amphere Community™), that are related to Exchange. Part of this step is to assign a unique key to the document/purchase order for all future reference points. This key is sent along with the outgoing document to the seller (supplier).

15 Send purchase order to trading partner per agreement definition (supplier) - 508b

For each document that is received or sent via the Exchange Network™, an agreement is setup that defines the format of the document (data) and how the data is to be sent (EDI, HTTPS, 20 MSMQ, etc.). It also includes information specific to the receive location that is then required to transfer the document (username, password, server). Accordingly, in this step the

purchase order is passed to the supplier (seller) via the process that sets the rules in the agreement.

Update order status in Community to received - 510

Whenever a document is successfully sent to that trading partner via the agreement setup for that document/partner, the status of this submission is recorded to the order database where it can be viewed from within the Community application. While order status is currently the only information being updated throughout the submission process, other information can be easily added to this step.

Wait for purchase order acknowledgment if one is expected -512, 514a

At this step, a decision is made whether to wait for a purchase order acknowledgment. This indicator is included within the document. If an acknowledgment is not expected the instance of the order process ends 512b. Before ending, the status of the order is set to 'complete'. If an acknowledgment is expected 512a, the process waits for an acknowledgment to be received 514a. It does this by monitoring a message queue in which all acknowledgments are placed when received. While waiting for a response, a timeout can be specified that will cause the process to initiate a notification after the time specified as the



timeout has elapsed. Regarding timeout, a common scenario might involve a trading partner that requires an acknowledgment no later than 6 hours after receipt of the original purchase order. Once that time expires, the purchase order request is voided and  
5 the appropriate parties are notified.

Every document has a place-holder that can let the Exchange know whether or not to expect follow-up documents. When these documents are received, they run through their own document-specific and partner specific business rules. However, while an acknowledgment and invoice are both listed as a part of the process, neither are requirements for completing a document exchange. It is the process that relates to purchase orders which has the built-in support for handling timed-events. In particular, it is the purchase order process that supports the predetermined wait period for acknowledgements or invoices at the end of which an error handling is initiated if the acknowledgements or invoices fail to arrive.

Receive purchase order acknowledgment from supplier (seller) -  
514b

20 File receive locations exist at which partners (e.g., suppliers) can place EDI documents (Acknowledgments 855). As mentioned before, such locations are password protected, so that only partners that identify themselves correctly (i.e., produce

correct identification) when sending a document can place files in these locations. Once placed, the file (containing the document) is picked up. Then, after the file is validated against that partner's (e.g., supplier's) agreement, it is mapped to the standard document format (e.g., standard purchase order acknowledgment format) of the hub entity.

Again, it is important to note that, for each document type, each and every document sent or received in a native format of its respective partner's system is mapped to and from the same standard document format that applies to that document type. For this reason, the standard document format can be also termed the "hub entity's common standard" or, in short, the "common format" as it is indeed common to all the partners and is platform neutral (where the hub entity is Amphire Solutions, Inc. this format may be termed the Amphire Common Format™).

Then, after transforming the document into the common standard, it is sent to a reliable document queue that is monitored by a running process which waits for documents to continue processing (see, e.g., databases in Fig. 3). While in this example supplier uses an EDI VAN as a file receive location for its documents, other mechanisms are available which are less costly.

Send the one or more acknowledgments to their respective instance of purchase order process - 514b, 514c

The current acknowledgment process can handle multiple documents (e.g., multiple purchase order acknowledgements) within a master document. If more than one acknowledgment exists within the document, they are individually extracted and put into the document (or message) queue where other running processes can handle them one at a time.

Validate acknowledgment information against original purchase order from the distributor (buyer) - 518

Since data from the original purchase order has been recorded, trading partners in the Exchange Network™ can be notified of any inconsistencies that may exist between, for example, what was originally ordered and what the seller (supplier) is acknowledging and/or is planning to ship. This notification can be provided before the shipment leaves the supplier's loading dock. Inconsistencies that are checked for are based on the business rules of the partners and can include such items as price, quantity, and product numbers. If the business rules specify a threshold of inconsistency, this threshold can trigger a cancellation process for the purchase order 520.

Send acknowledgment to buyer (distributor) per agreement  
definition - 514b

For each document that is to be sent to the Exchange at the hub entity or received through the Exchange, an agreement is setup that defines the format of the document data and how the data is to be sent (EDI, HTTPS, MSMQ). It also includes any information specific to the file receive location that is required to send the document (username, password, server). This process will send the acknowledgment to the distributor (buyer) based on agreement via the rules (agreement) setup.

Update order status in Community to confirm - 516

Whenever a document is successfully sent via the agreement setup for that document/partner, the status of this submission is recorded to the order database where it can be viewed from within the Community application. While order status is currently the only information being updated throughout the submission process other information can easily be added to this step.

Wait for advanced shipping notice (ASN) if one is expected -  
520, 522

At this step, a decision is made whether to wait for an advanced shipping notice (ASN). This indicator is within the

document. If an ASN is not expected, the instance of the order process ends 528. Before ending, the status of the order is set to complete. If an ASN is expected, the process waits for one to be received 522a. It does this by monitoring a document (message) queue in which the ASNs are placed when they are received. While waiting for a response, a timeout can be specified that will cause the process to initiate a notification after the specified time has elapsed.

Send one or more ASNs to correct instance of purchase order process currently waiting for its respective ASN - 522

The current ASN process can handle multiple ASN documents within a master document. If a plurality of ASN documents exist within that document, they are individually extracted and put into the document (message) queue where other running processes can handle them one at a time.

Send ASN to buyer (distributor) per agreement definition - 522

For each document that is received/sent via Exchange, an agreement is setup that defines the format of the document data and how the data is to be sent (EDI, HTTPS, MSMQ). It also includes information specific to the file receive location that is required to send the document (username, password, server).

This process will send the ASN to the buyer (distributor) via the rules setup in the agreement.

Update order status in Community to shipped -522

Whenever a document is successfully sent via the agreement  
5 setup for that document/partner, the status of this submission  
is recorded at the order database where it can be viewed from  
within the Community application. While order status is  
currently the only information being updated throughout the  
submission process, other information can easily be added to  
this step.

In summary, while the foregoing discussion described a  
distributor to supplier purchase order scenario, the hub entity  
can use the same process for exchanging similar documents  
generated for example from an access storefront (e.g., the  
15 Amphire Access™ storefront). Since everything within the  
purchase order process uses a common format (the standard  
document format), additional functionality can be added with  
minimal impact on those partners already joined to Exchange  
Network™. For each additional partner that joins, only those  
20 agreements that will transform that partner's documents to the  
common format are required. At that point, the new partner will  
be immediately able to exchange documents with any existing  
partner on the Exchange Network™.

Finally, it is noted that, besides PocketPC™/Palm™, as well as Windows 2000™ and Microsoft™ which are the trademarks of Microsoft Corp., the terms and marks herein (indicated with "™") are the trademarks of Amphire Solutions, Inc.

5        Although the present invention has been described in accordance with the embodiments shown, variations to the embodiments would be apparent to those skilled in the art and those variations would be within the scope and spirit of the present invention. Accordingly, it is intended that the specification and embodiments shown be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope of the invention being indicated by the following claims and equivalents.